

# SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

106th Congress  
1st Session

**Vote No. 352**

November 3, 1999, 5:22 p.m.

(See other side)

YEAS (66)			NAYS (29)		NOT VOTING (4)	
Republicans (48 or 91%)	Democrats (18 or 43%)		Republicans (5 or 9%)	Democrats (24 or 57%)	Republicans (1)	Democrats (3)
Abraham	Helms	Baucus	Campbell	Akaka	McCain <sup>-2</sup>	Inouye <sup>-2</sup>
Allard	Hutchinson	Bayh	Collins	Biden		Kennedy <sup>-2</sup>
Ashcroft	Hutchison	Bingaman	Jeffords	Boxer		Kohl <sup>-2</sup>
Bennett	Inhofe	Breaux	Snowe	Bryan		
Bond	Kyl	Conrad	Specter	Byrd		
Brownback	Lott	Daschle		Cleland		
Bunning	Lugar	Dodd		Dorgan		
Burns	Mack	Feinstein		Durbin		
Cochran	McConnell	Graham		Edwards		
Coverdell	Murkowski	Kerrey		Feingold		
Craig	Nickles	Landrieu		Harkin		
Crapo	Roberts	Lieberman		Hollings		
DeWine	Roth	Lincoln		Johnson		
Domenici	Santorum	Moynihan		Kerry		
Enzi	Sessions	Murray		Lautenberg		
Fitzgerald	Shelby	Robb		Leahy		
Frist	Smith, Bob	Rockefeller		Levin		
Gorton	Smith, Gordon	Wyden		Mikulski		
Gramm	Stevens			Reed		
Grams	Thomas			Reid		
Grassley	Thompson			Sarbanes		
Gregg	Thurmond			Schumer		
Hagel	Voinovich			Torricelli		
Hatch	Warner			Wellstone		

## EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

## SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yea
- PN—Paired Nay

the employment of children (age 15 years), and acceptable working conditions with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health; allowed the Secretary of Labor, the head of its national labor agency, and the head of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions-Africa Region Office (ICFTU-AFRO) access to all appropriate records and other information of all business enterprises in the country; was taking adequate measures to prevent illegal transshipment of goods; was taking adequate measures to prevent being used as a transit point for the shipment of goods in violation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing; had at least a 90-percent domestic workforce for each exported product; had established or was establishing a market-based economy with protected property rights and an open, rules-based trading system, a democratic society, an open trading system through the elimination of barriers to United States trade, and economic policies to reduce poverty and increase the availability of health care and educational opportunities; and showed that at least 60 percent of the cost or value of the textile or apparel product came from the manufacturing of that product in Africa. Also included are incentives to follow environmental regulations, increased prohibitions and penalties against transshipment to protect American workers, and an offset for the quota elimination (the quota for textile and apparel products from the People's Republic of China for each calendar year in each product category would be reduced by the amount equal to the volume of all textile and apparel products in that product category imported from all SSA countries in the preceding calendar year, plus 5 percent of that amount). Finally, the amendment would require a review once every 3 years to ensure each country's continued compliance.

After debate, Senator Moynihan moved to table the amendment. Generally, those favoring the motion to table opposed the amendment; those opposing the motion to table favored the amendment.

**Those favoring** the motion to table contended:

This amendment, though its intentions are meritorious, is far too restrictive. We are particularly concerned by its citizenship requirements and its transshipment penalties. First, the citizenship requirement that would insist that 90 percent of employees at the SSA manufacturers be SSA citizens is exceptionally high and over-demanding of those companies. Many American factories do not even contain a majority of employees who are Americans, so to demand that SSA factories' employment be 90 percent SSA citizens is rather outlandish. Second, the transshipment penalties this amendment would create are much too high. This bill already will battle transshipment as it calls for all apparel goods shipped to the United States from SSA companies under this legislation to be created from American fabric and none other. Though we appreciate the intentions behind this amendment, we find it to be too restrictive and urge our colleagues to support the motion to table.

**Those opposing** the motion to table contended:

Our amendment would expand SSA countries' access to the American market, but it would also provide important qualifications to make sure that all the beneficial growth does not come at the expense of human development. The people of Africa would benefit greatly from this amendment because of its labor protections, human rights protections, and environmental protections, and because of its expansion of the required African percentage of value added to goods. American laborers would be protected because of increased restrictions on transshipment. This amendment is good for both African and American workers. We urge our colleagues to give it their support.